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-2-

for six months, others for one year. All colonels attended the one-year course, which lasted from September to September. The six-month course began either in September or March and was attended by some of the junior officers.

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3. The emphasis at VYSTREL was on development of army weapons, best methods of utilizing them, and small unit tactics, up to and including the company. During the summer, the VYSTREL staff guided the combined exercises which were held in the adjoining area. Instructors from other institutions also took part in this activity. VYSTREL had from 300 to 400 instructors. These were chosen from the best infantry officers and particularly ones who excelled in marksmanship and utilization of unit firepower. As VYSTREL was a tactical infantry center (takticheskoye-strelkoviy centre), all the instructors were combined in one group, ie there were no faculties (kafedri). However, there was a senior instructor for each arm or service. There were four or five instructors for artillery. For other subjects, such as communications and air force, there was one instructor each.
4. Up to about late 1940, Lieutenant General AK Smirnov [equivalent to Major General in the US Army] was in charge of VYSTREL. He was then transferred to the post of commanding general of the Kharkov military district (okrug). His successor at VYSTREL was Major General (fnu) Kosiakin [equivalent to Brigadier General in the US Army].
5. I would like to give the full names of the military schools using the adjoining training area, across the lake from VYSTREL [see Enclosure (A)]. The Military Infantry School of Moscow was called Voennoye Pikhotoynoye Uchilishchi imeni Verkhovnoye Soveta (Military Infantry School imeni Supreme Soviet). A "voennoye uchilishche" is a military school devoted to training new officers. The Military Engineering School of Moscow was called Moskovskoye Voennoye Inzhinernaya Uchilishche (Moscow Military Engineering School). It was not located in Moscow proper, but in a small village about five kilometers from the capital. The Tank Academy of Moscow was called Akademiya Motorizatsii i Mehanizatsii KA imeni Stalina (Motorization and Mechanization Academy of the Red Army imeni Stalin). Tanks used in the combined exercises remained at the training area. Field training was conducted from 15 May until 1 September.

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ENCLOSURE (A): Sketch of Soviet Army Training Center Used by VYSTREL and Other Military Schools, 1941

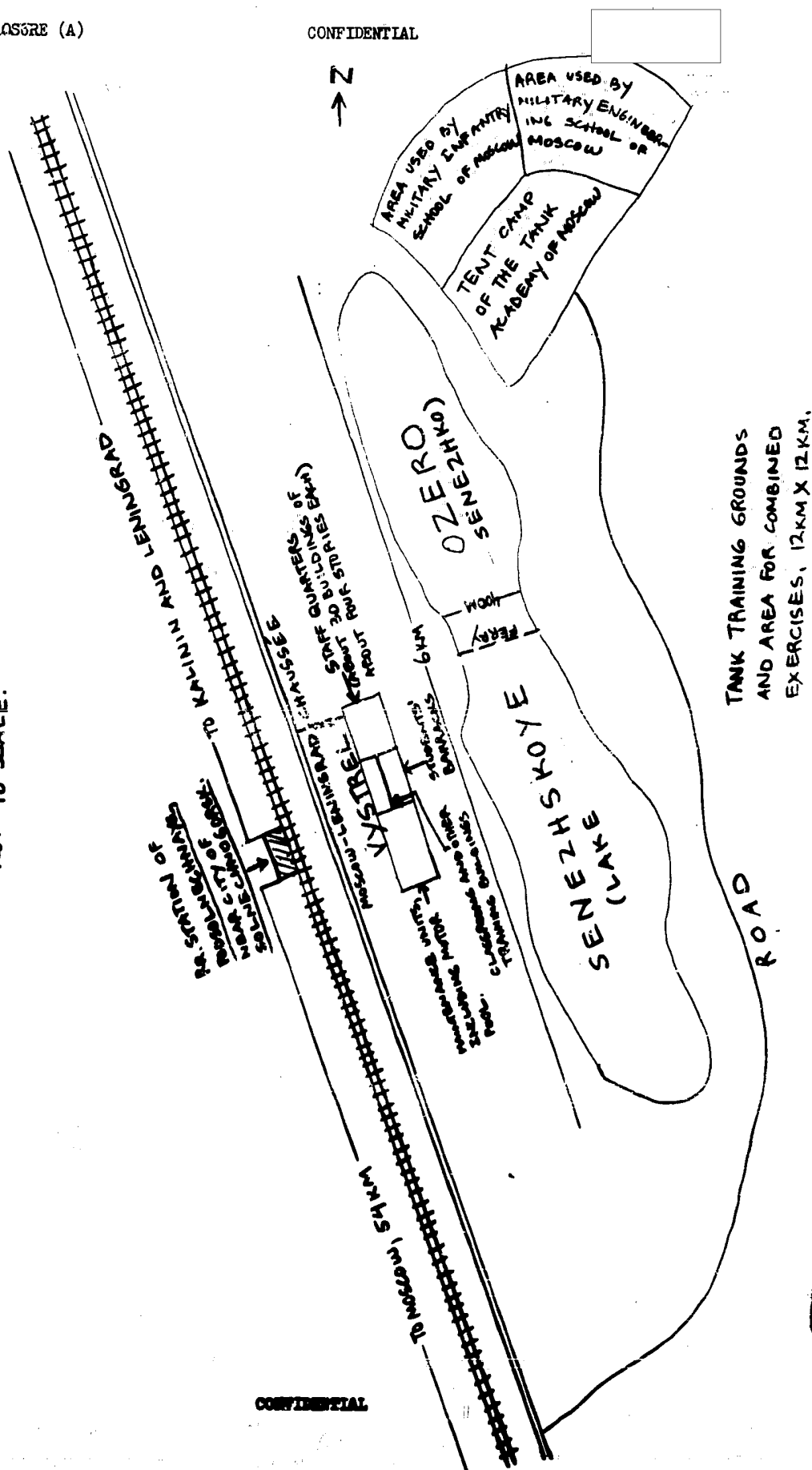
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ENCLOSURE (A) SKETCH OF SOVIET ARMY TRAINING CENTER USED BY "VYSTREL" AND OTHER MILITARY SCHOOLS. 1941. NOT TO SCALE.



TANK TRAINING GROUNDS
AND AREA FOR COMBINED
EXERCISES, 12 KM X 12 KM.

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